

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.  
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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44TH YEAR.—NO. 347

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

DALY'S THEATRE—ABRAHAM NIGHT. Matinee.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MERCHANT OF VENICE. Matinee.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA SONNAMBULA.  
THIALIA THEATRE—EISEN UND LUTHE. Matinee.  
HAYESVILLE THEATRE—THE GALLEY SLAVE. Matinee.  
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—STRENGTH. Matinee.  
ABERLEIGH'S THEATRE—THE NEWSBOY.  
BOOTH'S THEATRE—LA FILLE DU MOULIN. Matinee.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENCHANTMENT. Matinee.  
WALLACE'S—OUR GIRL.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRANCIS PLAIN.  
GERMANIA THEATRE—DIE WAISE VON LONDON.  
STANDARD THEATRE—FANTASIE. Matinee.  
LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS—Matinee.  
AQUARIUM—PERFORMING ANIMALS. Matinee.  
ABBEY'S PARK—PRIZE IN IRELAND.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—THOMPSON STREET PLAYS.  
TONY PATON'S THEATRE—VARIETY.  
COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARDIAN. Matinee.  
KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.  
AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.  
SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be partly cloudy and warm, with occasional rains, changing to snow toward night. To-morrow it will be colder and cloudy, possibly with snow.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were active, and after a weak opening recovered somewhat and closed at a slight advance. Money was plentiful and loaned easily on call at 6 to 7 per cent. Government bonds were strong and in active demand, while State bonds were dull and railways fairly active and irregular. Foreign exchange was quiet at the same rates.

AS THE ALDERMEN REFUSED yesterday to look into the new plan for obstructing sundry downtown streets by horse cars there is a chance for the Mayor to earn the public's gratitude.

THE UNCERTAINTY as to who is to be Lieutenant Governor is a great blessing to betting men during the prevailing lack of horse races, prize fights and the utter improbability of Haaland and Courtney doing anything more manly than talking.

PART OF THE INNER HISTORY of the Brooklyn Tabernacle's declaration of independence may be found in our reports of interviews with some of Mr. Talmage's trusty lieutenants. The Presbytery will undoubtedly supply the missing leaves.

SUPERINTENDENT JASPER has already ordered some improvements in Grammar School No. 40, to which the HERALD called his attention, but says the rest are out of his control and within that of Mr. Stagg, Superintendent of School Buildings. What will Mr. Stagg do!

AGAIN THE GARRAGE SCOWS are reported as dumping their loads on flood tide. Do they imagine that nobody but the summer excursionist objects to filth and ashes being brought back into the bay? And does the Street Cleaning Bureau care where or when they dump?

SIAM is reported to be in favorable condition for trade with America, but how can we carry goods there when we have no ships? Half of the civilized world is nearer us than to any other large manufacturing nation, but the law makes it practically impossible for us to reach it.

A MARYLAND RAILROAD COMPANY has suffered to the extent of three thousand one hundred dollars because sufficient care was not manifested by its employees while the plaintiff was leaving a train. Any one who has had occasion to leave trains at small stations will rejoice at the verdict.

NOBODY SEEMS TO KNOW who is manipulating Erie in Wall street. Mr. Vanderbilt denies any interest in it; Mr. Keene does the same, and if denials continue the bewildered may suddenly recollect that of the men who made a "little joke" of Erie in other days some are yet alive and have not forsaken the street.

PHILADELPHIA'S POLITICAL DIFFICULTY yesterday was serious enough to almost make New Yorkers believe their own worst party men to be pretty good fellows after all, for stealing is not by several times as bad as using knives and pistols with intent to kill. Whether Justice will condescend to play in a farce for the benefit of the ringleader remains to be seen.

ANOTHER of the alleged murderers of Raber, the old Pennsylvania, who was killed for what his life insurance policies promised to realize, is to hang. His fate and that of his companions will not only discourage similar offenders, but place on guard some other men who are allowing their lives to be insured by persons having no natural interest in their existence.

THE WEATHER.—The slight depression noticed in the West on Monday moved through the central valley districts during the early part of yesterday and is now over the lower lakes. The one that preceded it has been dissipated and the pressure is a little above the mean on the Northeastern coast. The barometer continues high in the South Atlantic States. It is rising rapidly in the Northwest, causing the formation of steep gradients over the upper lakes. Snow fell throughout the lake regions and rain is reported in the New England States. The weather was cloudy in all the districts except the central valleys and the South Atlantic coast. The winds have been brisk in the lake regions, fresh in the Northwest and light elsewhere. The temperature rose in all sections of the country. The approaching disturbance is likely to develop energy as it passes north of our district to-day, and we shall experience some of its influence. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be partly cloudy and warm, with occasional rains, changing to snow toward night. To-morrow it will be colder and cloudy, possibly with snow.

The Latest Irish Abundance.

THE HERALD's very full accounts by cable of the proceedings, in and out of court and jail, of the Irish land agitators during the last week, presents that movement in its true light. Its authors pretended, when they began, that they intended only a peaceable and legitimate presentation of the grievances of the Irish peasantry and small farmers. They have made of it a lawless, violent and revolutionary movement for the subversion of the rights of property. Such a movement cannot improve the condition of the class who engage in it and in whose behalf a set of unscrupulous agitators pretend to act. It is certain to bring them suffering and want. An attack on society and on the rights of property, no matter on what pretext, is sure to injure first and most seriously the poorer part of the community, which lives from hand to mouth, and to which peace, security, the presence and free use of capital and the opportunity for uninterrupted labor are of the utmost consequence. The agitators Parnell, Biggar, Rea, Davitt, Killeen are the worst enemies of the class in whose name they are exciting Ireland to violence, rapine, murder and revolution. The British government has shown unparalleled weakness and carelessness in allowing these unscrupulous demagogues to go so far. It ought, as the guardian of the Irish peasants, to have crushed this agitation in the beginning and thus have prevented the imposition of a burden and loss upon the easily deceived peasant class, which these can ill afford.

What happens in Ireland is of extreme interest to a large number of people of Irish birth or parentage in this country, and it is the knowledge of this fact probably which, as the HERALD correspondent cables, brings Parnell and some of his fellow agitators to this country. They find Ireland getting too hot for them because the authorities have at last begun to pay attention to their incendiary and revolutionary attempts. So they come over to the United States with the purpose to set up an agitation here, where they are safe from the police, leaving the more courageous or less intelligent of their fellow demagogues to take the risk of jails and hanging.

When an Irish demagogue comes over here to stir up his countrymen he always means business. He does not mean to fight. If he did he would stay in Ireland, where, if anywhere, the fighting is to go on. Absurd a creature as he is he is not ridiculous enough to come over to negotiate. No; he comes over for money. We shall have Parnell and Finnegan and a lot of Irish patriots over here in a steamer or two, and they will begin their operations by asking for contributions to pay their expenses, their hotel bills, and after that they will demand money to fit out the revolution at home, which means to pay the hotel bills and travelling expenses of a lot of other agitators in Ireland and to get them safely out of the country when they have done as much mischief to the deluded Irish peasantry as a stupid government, busied with a foolish and failing foreign policy, will allow them to do. When Parnell and Finnegan are therefore telegraphed from Sandy Hook it will be the duty of the Irish laborers, servants and honest hard working poor people generally of that lineage to unbuckle their pockets, draw their little savings out of the bank and prepare to pour them all into the big Parnell hat "for the sake of the old sod." There will be a Parnell procession, and the hard working Irish will not only be required to turn out and march through the mud, but they will have the expense of the Parnell carriages and the Finnegan ribbons and the general glory of the day. Then there will be a Parnell mass meeting in Cooper Institute, wherein they will listen to denunciations of the Saxon's tyranny and be called on to curse the landlords, and for this they will have to pay out of their small earnings for the hire of the hall, for the gas—that supplied by the gas companies and still more for that furnished by the runaway Irishmen, who will excite their too easily aroused pity for the unfortunates at home by raising the wind for the unfortunates who have prudently left home.

We should like to see the Irish of New York show these agitators that they are not so easy to be humbugged out of their hard earnings. We would not ask them to be so ungenerous as to give nothing to Parnell; by no means. An Irishman always gives something when he is asked. Let them give these demagogues the cold shoulder; that is all they deserve.

Does the HERALD in this advice urge the Irish in America to be heedless of the sufferings or the grievances of their countrymen at home? Not at all. But it urges them to act like men of sense in helping their kin. How is a costly procession in New York going to help a suffering small farmer in Ireland? How can a costly mass meeting in Cooper Institute increase the comfort of even one Irish family at home? The Irish of this country, if they have means to spare, can easily help their friends at home. Let them turn their backs on Parnell and Finnegan and on all revolutionary attempts, which are sure to fail and sure to increase the sufferings of the poor. Let them raise a fund, no matter how large, to be called an "Emigration Fund," and to be spent in bringing over here honest, worthy, hard working families, who cannot in Ireland get far enough ahead of the world to come over at their own expense. That is the true way to revolutionize Ireland—the real and effective trick to embarrass the landlords—and, above all, is the best kindness which can be done by the Irish in America to their kin in Ireland. Emigration, and not revolution, is the cure for the ills of Ireland and for the grievances of the Irish people. It is a method that has been tried on the largest scale with good success. In 1846, the famine year, Ireland had eight and a quarter millions of people. In 1877 it had only five and a quarter millions. It had lost three millions, and every one who emigrated bettered his condition. Not only that, but

he bettered the condition of those who remained at home, for, no matter what demagogues say, the ascertained truth is that the Irish as a people are far better off now than thirty years ago. There is less poverty; there are fewer small holdings of lands. There were 491,728 single roomed mud cabins in 1841, and in 1871 there were but 155,675. If Parnell could carry out his crazy programme the mud cabins would be as numerous ten years hence as they were in 1841.

What we say, therefore, to the Irish of the United States is, "Not one cent for Parnell and his crowd, but millions to help emigration to this country." Here is room enough and to spare for all who come. Here are cheap and fertile lands, and every Irish family may easily, with but common industry and economy, own its own acres. Here is work at good wages. Here are no landlords and no bailiffs.

But let us have no Fenian nonsense; no proposition to "free Ireland" by processions three thousand miles off. That does no good; it only fills the pockets of adventurers and demagogues.

Escape of the Czar.

Another attempt to assassinate the Czar of Russia has been made at Moscow, and has failed; the implement used, some explosive apparatus called an "infernal machine," going off too late for the scheme of the conspirators, and only after the Czar had passed by. This is commonly the way with contrivances of this sort, and has been from the time of Bonaparte. Disaffected Russians have shown themselves within recent years to be very resolute assassins; men prepared to throw away their lives if at this price they could strike effectively at the life of the man who might be assigned as a victim. If it had fallen to the lot of any one of the more desperate agents of conspiracy to strike at the Czar instead of at his successive agents of police it is scarcely possible they would have failed. Yet there is certainly room for the view that the divinity that doth hedge a king might have unnerved them at the critical moment. Russia is to be congratulated upon this second escape of her sovereign from assassinations prepared by the nihilist conspiracies. But it is to be apprehended that the persistency of these men in bloody attempts will provoke anew the fiercest possible spirit of repression.

Thanksgiving Fireworks.

In Professor Proctor's valuable contribution concerning meteors, which will be found in another column, he fairly disclaims responsibility for disappointing the public expectation of a display of celestial fireworks Thanksgiving night, saying that he made no prediction on the subject, but merely indicated how desirable it was that the heavens should be observed at that time. An examination of the Professor's article in *Belgravia* which raised the expectation fully sustains this disclaimer. In that article, alluding to Biela's comet, he remarked that it was "probable" that "many meteoric attendants" of it would be seen on some nights between November 25 and December 1, and "quite possible" that "a very fine shower" would be visible. His letter to-day certainly sets forth sufficient grounds for the alleged probability and possibility. The truth is that the public have come to put such implicit trust in the control of astronomers over the celestial mechanism that they easily construe a hint into a promise, and are greatly vexed if the "crank of the universe" is not turned to the precise point at the most convenient time for their own pleasure. Thanksgiving was just such a time, and when Professor Proctor, their favorite lecturer upon his scientific specialty, hinted that they might see celestial fireworks gratis on that holiday and the heavens did not respond they felt as much aggrieved as if Mr. Vanderbilt had intimated that he would provide terrestrial fireworks in all the city parks that night at his private expense and failed to do so. But it is by no means sure that an exhibition was not visible somewhere upon the earth on November 27. No cable despatches on the subject have been received from the other hemisphere, and we must await the mails for knowledge. The concluding sentence of Professor Proctor's letter touching this point, in which he expresses his confident anticipation that many hundreds of meteors belonging to the system of Andromeda were observed in Europe and in America elsewhere than this neighborhood, is well warranted by previous experience. The dispassionate and philosophical spirit Professor Proctor manifests in relation to the whole matter brings to our remembrance by contrast the temper with which Professor Loomis behaved some years ago, when, after he had predicted (not merely hinted) that a meteoric shower would be seen here at a certain time, we took pains to assuage his disappointment by procuring news through the cable that though not visible here in England, and thereupon he ill-humoredly denied that it was visible anywhere, being determined to have it precisely his own way or not at all.

Elevated Ways That Are Dark.

When the Metropolitan road was first opened the cars at night were light enough to read in, and the stations were not so dark that a short-sighted man could stumble at the steps leading to the track, or a garrotter find favorable business conditions at the ends of the platforms. Lately, however, this company, whose last monthly statement showed a surplus of receipts over expenditures to the extent of nearly a hundred and fifty per cent, seem to have found some special incentive to economy, and the consequence is a general tinging down of light to an extent that is extremely annoying to the public. This cheese-paring system of economy is foolish on the part of any one who is not compelled to resort to it; in any one else it smacks strongly of extortion or worse faults. The Metropolitan road already receives more upon its investment than the public should be compelled to pay, and the least it can honorably do is to make its service in all respects pleasant to those from whose pockets its income is gathered.

The Examination of Passengers' Baggage.

Secretary Sherman in his annual report writes as follows on a subject of especial interest in this city, as the flagrant offences of officials to which it refers are mostly committed here:—"The system of examinations necessary to carry out the law has made the customs officers obnoxious to many people, but any system of examination sufficient to detect or prevent smuggling will be offensive to the parties concerned. It has been the aim of the officers of this department to apply the law equally to all persons. The duties collected on passengers' baggage at the port of New York during the three years ended the 30th of June last were as follows:—In 1877, \$63,030 11; in 1878, \$86,760 64; in 1879, \$171,857 51. The law does not define any limit of quantity or value in regard to either household or personal effects of persons arriving in the United States which may be admitted free of duty, and it is recommended that a limitation governing the free entry of these classes of articles may be established by Congress. Now, any system by which a law made for the detection and punishment of smugglers is 'applied equally to all persons' stands condemned by this simple statement of its operation.

But this is not the most absurd point in the above extract from an official report. The Secretary confuses in his statement two different facts—the examination of baggage to find possibly smuggled goods and the collection of duty upon the personal effects of travellers—and he attributes the irritation to the wrong one. He says:—"Any system of examination sufficient to detect or prevent smuggling will be offensive to the parties concerned." We do not believe it. Such a system is practised in England, in France, in Germany and in Spain, and is not peculiarly or necessarily offensive to the travelling public. Sometimes a thin-skinned traveller gets in a rage and gets out of it again; but the mass of people take the infliction quietly as a thing required by law, and people here are as submissive to law as anywhere. For such examinations there is a plain provision of law. People at large know the necessity of that law and are ready always to obey it. What has caused irritation is not the fumbling into people's baggage by custom house officers, but the pretence of the authorities to collect duties on such baggage for which there is no warrant in law, as Mr. Sherman himself acknowledges in the above extract.

This is a monstrous piece of self-stultification—that an official shall report that he has in three years collected three hundred and twenty thousand dollars on passengers' baggage, and in the next sentence declare that all such baggage is free of duty; that the law prescribes no limit as to the quantity or the value of personal effects "which may be admitted free of duty"; and, in fact, which must be so admitted whenever the law and only the law is enforced. Passengers' baggage is free under the law, and the only limit is that it shall be passengers' baggage in use and not merchandise. Mr. Sherman recommends that Congress make a law to limit the amount of personal effects which may be brought in free of duty. But what is the use of such a law if Mr. Sherman can himself limit the amount without a law. He either does not need a law or he has acted without warrant of law for several years.

Is Russia to Have a Parliament?

The announcement that the Emperor of Russia is about to declare his intention to create a quasi-parliamentary body to assist him in the government of the Empire—a body which will be "purely deliberative, without any right of control or interference"—was some days since made in the *St. Petersburg* correspondence of the *HERALD*, and is now repeated by cable on the authority of a Berlin correspondent of the *London Standard*. It is said that this body will be partly elective and representative, being chosen in part by the people. His Majesty will appoint, from the ranks of the hereditary nobility, the part which is not elected. Although the Emperor is an absolute sovereign, whose power is without limit or control, yet this power is not exercised directly, and he has already the assistance of two deliberative bodies—the Council of the Empire and the so-called Senate. In every department of the Empire, moreover, there is an assembly of government, a sort of departmental legislature, made up of nobles with a certain property qualification and of the representatives of those below them. All the concerns of local government are in the hands of these bodies. But the Council and the Senate are imperial. The Senate is at once a supreme administrative council and a court of appeal. It has large executive functions and an extensive power of appointment. The Council elaborates laws and interprets them, and especially prepares the budget. Both these bodies are important elements in the Russian State, yet both exist by the will of the autocrat, and the members have no other source of authority than his appointment. In the new body, which it appears is intended to be a sort of imperial congress or parliament, the popular voice is to be heard in a certain degree in national concerns, since at least some members are to be chosen "by the suffrages of the middle and peasant classes." *C'est le premier pas qui coûte*. This first step toward the establishment of a representative assembly of the nation is likely to prove eventful in Russian history.

Who Will Get This Cotton?

In a report of some things said by a physician just home from Memphis we find this reference to cotton—"There are thousands of bales of cotton at present lying in Memphis in the gutters and dirty streets. They are saturated with yellow and malarial fever poison and will take it wherever they go. Eighteen men in the employ of the Iowa Central who handled them died of yellow fever." Memphis is too completely demoralized for the world to expect that any local authorities there would take steps to prevent the exportation of that contaminated cotton; but it certainly never

should come out of that city. It should be burned there and the National Board of Health should see that it is. If they do not we shall certainly hear next summer of the sudden, unexplained and mysterious appearance of yellow fever in some factory town.

Educational Qualifications for Suffrage.

Whatever may be thought of attaching an educational qualification to the privilege of suffrage as a general principle its sudden application in any of the Southern States at this time would be subject to the imputation of political trickery. The occasion for it as a fortification of property owners against ignorant and rash invasions of their rights is no greater now than it has been for several years past. We might safely go further and say that it is less now than it has been in recent years, for the average intelligence of both poor whites and poor blacks all over the South has been rising steadily ever since the civil war. We entertain no question of the right of the State to compel the education of all its inhabitants up to a level high enough to fit them for the intelligent exercise of the duties of citizenship. That right lies at the foundation of the system of free public schools. Nor are we prepared to deny that the exhibition of such intelligence upon a reasonable test is a legitimate qualification for suffrage. But the adoption of such a qualification in any State, North or South, at any time, needs to be moved by broader considerations than its temporary effect on a particular election. As it is suggested now in respect to some of the Southern States—for instance, South Carolina—it is acknowledged to have particular reference to the Presidential election of 1880 and to be designed rather to increase the chances of one political party and depress those of the other than to promote the common public advantage. Besides, in ordinary fairness, a period of suspense ought to accompany the adoption of such a constitutional amendment anywhere, within which all existing voters might qualify themselves to avoid exclusion. The operation of the fourteenth amendment of the national constitution upon Massachusetts, where an educational limitation of suffrage has long existed, is a subject to which frequent allusion has been made during the eleven years since the adoption of that amendment, and although no step ever has been taken to reduce the representation of that State in Congress or the Electoral College, still the point is well worthy of the attention of other States which may design to follow her example. The fourteenth amendment provides that when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Presidential electors, Representatives in Congress or State officers in any State "is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

Killed and Wounded.

One quarter of the whole strength of the army of the United States has been killed or wounded this year. That twenty-five per cent of the whole force under arms has been either killed or treated for wounds and injuries of various kinds is a sufficient evidence that our little Indian wars foot up a respectable total of casualties. These facts are given on the authority of the Surgeon General's report, which gives some other facts of interest, and one particularly to junior surgeons fond of an adventurous life—namely, that there are in the army fourteen medical vacancies, twelve in the grade of assistant surgeon.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Jesus Grant is in Arizona.  
Hendricks is in Washington.  
Duck shooting on the Potomac.  
Ben Butler reads French novels in the street cars.  
Joel Parker, of New Jersey, is booming among the democrats.  
Sir George Lewis compares politics to whist rather than to chess.  
Ex-Governor Fenton is in San Francisco with his daughter, Mrs. Hagaman.  
Gladstone loves to cut down trees, and is, of course, a good stump speaker.  
Sir Nathaniel Rothchild has bought a two-year-old trotting stallion from California.  
The man who tries to get silently into the house long after midnight is on the key vive.  
A telegram correspondent says that shad are being caught in the St. John's River, Florida.  
The daughters of General Sherman will not attend parties where the German is danced.  
The *Saturday Review* says that the British army is the most expensively dressed of any in Europe.  
Chief Justice Justice was recently elected an honorary member of the Geographical Society of Berlin.  
Sefior de Franco, Minister for Nicaragua to Italy, returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday from Washington.  
As German youths have no public games it is probable that they never kick over ash barrels or stone pedlars.  
In the remarks of a country minister we learn that the devil is the father of tobacco. He must be Old Nickotine.  
Captain Williams must be editing a good many papers in this country, we so frequently see the advice, "now get up clubs."  
Four colored men in Georgia are worth more than \$10,000 each. The total value of property owned by colored men in that State is \$5,152,328.  
The Whitehall Review discovers that the tramp is so good that he not only obeys the commandment not to work on the Sabbath day, but doesn't work on the other six, either.  
Boucault's yacht, the *Shanghaun*, afterward named the *Henriette*, has left Newburg, and her present owner, M. Say, will cruise along the Southern coast during the winter, accompanied by the steam yacht *Nooya* as a tender. The *Henriette* will then be sailed round the world.  
Says an eminent authority on whist:—"Two good players were matched against two bad players, and the same arrangement was made in another room, in which the bad players held the same hands as the good players in the first room, and vice versa. The three bad hands were played in one room, the good players held good cards and won four rubbers out of six, in points a balance of eighteen. In the other room the good players had the bad cards, and played seven rubbers with the same number of cards, winning three out of seven and losing seven points on the balance. The difference was eleven points, or nearly one point a rubber in favor of skill. Dr. Pele, working by a statistical method, has arrived at nearly the same result; but he estimates the advantage of superior personal play, among players all playing by system, at about a quarter of a point a rubber. So that the combined skill of two very skillful players against two very unskillful ones would be more than half a point a rubber."

THE FAIR IN THE ARMOY.

THE FRIENDS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT STILL MUSTERING IN FORCE—THE RECEIPTS ESTIMATED AT SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The electric stars inside the new armory of the favorites of the National Guard have brightly lit up the faces of the crowd of visitors poured into the gayly belacked building. At both entrances the gallant soldiers on guard had as much as they could do to check the onward rush of the incoming human tide and to preserve at the same time that radiant expression of countenance that betokens a true veteran in an emergency. Fast the stacked muskets and the sentinel who paced up and down as if on traditional lonely beat, past the fortune teller, the ventriloquist, the man who laughs and makes everybody else follow his example, surged the crowd, and it broke into numerous waves around the companies' booths, where bright eyes, frizzed and graven hair and bewitching toilets were sandwiched between winking and talking dolls, huge pin cushions, grand pianos, Baltimore heaters and packages of candy. Whether woman has inherited the passion for fairs from her first mamma in the Garden of Eden or it has been an acquired taste, it is certain that all the gallantry and war record in the world would be as naught at a fair without the gentler sex in command. Their strategy and plan of campaign cannot be equalled by any male tactician when something is to be raffled off or when votes are to be obtained on some gorgeous looking sword. A glance from a bewitching eye is sufficient to make the visitor rockingly "bull" the market in the cause of some general, colonial or corporal he never heard of, and put the vote up to an exorbitant figure. Last evening was no exception to the rule. There was a notable instance on the Lexington avenue side of one young man who put his name down for chances in a sewing machine and then ran away blushing when he discovered his mistake, ashamed to ask for his change.

This being the last week of this grand undertaking, which has proved a gold mine in the hands of its energetic managers, the interest of the public in it is on the increase. Hundreds were in the grocery store and the Chinese pavilion, and the charming picture gallery had its own coterie of admirers. The candy tasted sweeter than anything that ever came from a Broadway store, for the extra sweetening came in the smile of the fair one behind the counter.

For the most popular army or navy officer the votes for Commander George B. Meade were still in the majority. Major McAlpine leads his competitors in the contest for the most popular officer in the National Guard, and the Ninth regiment, is certainly the first lieutenant in the city to be so honored. Colonel Ward, of the Twenty-third, is likely to get the rifle, although Colonel Scott, of the Eighth, is close behind him. The net receipts up to last evening are estimated at \$75,000. Although yesterday was devoted to artists, few of these favored people were present. The public made up, however, for their absence by crowding the building. The only exception to the absence of artists being in the favor of the fair was a splendid band, which flooded the armory with delightful music. The programme consisted of many of the most beautiful and stirring songs from *Gratia's repertoire*. Today will be military day, and a large attendance of members of the National Guard is expected.

THE DIAMOND EARNING LOTTERY.

It is announced "officially" that all parties holding tickets for the pair of twelve card diamond earnings, put on subscription by company G, and afterward withdrawn, can have their money refunded at company G booth, or by addressing Mr. George W. Harlan, No. 604 Broadway. The same company also destroyed an issue of 600 tickets for a pair of diamond earnings, valued at \$600, on account of error in numbering, and issued in their stead 600 more, numbered 1 to 600. The last day of the lottery will be placed in the wheel, and all parties holding old tickets numbered from 1 to 600 can exchange them or have their tickets cashed at the company's booth. The Seventh Regiment has been invited by the Select Council of the city of Philadelphia to participate in the reception of the national colors, given by the city of New York, the 16th inst. The time of the officers and members of the regiment, however, has been so seriously taxed by the fair that it is probable the organization will be obliged to decline the invitation.

THE ORPHANS' BENEFIT.

A meeting of the gentlemen having charge of the orphans' benefit met last night at the house of Mr. Joseph L. O'Donoghue, No. 20 West Fifth-second street, for the purpose of receiving the report of Mr. L. G. Vincent, the veteran stage manager, who is in charge of the artists. Mr. Vincent reported that he had not yet completed his programme, but hoped to be able to report finally at the next meeting. He, however, read the following partial programme for the matinee performance.—Mr. J. K. Emmet ("Fritz in Ireland"); specialties from Niblo's Garden (courtesy of Messrs. Ed. Gilmore and Emma Kirshoff); Harrigan and Hart ("Mulligan's Christmas"); Miss Clara Morris (an act from "Miss Merton"); Tony Pastor's company, and Master Wood, the boy Hamlet (a scene from "Poor Joe"). The bill for the evening, which also included the original cast of "The Orphans' Benefit" especially for the occasion, with W. B. Cahill, Thomas Chapman and Nellie Taylor in the cast; Edwin Booth (dramatic), and Charles C. Clarke (reading); Mr. Charles Thorne, Mr. Mont-Jeron and Mrs. Phillips in a scene from "Camille"; and Miss Marie Granger and Miss Emily Gray (courtesy of Mr. Jack Hays); and a scene from "The Orphans' Benefit" especially for the occasion, with W. B. Cahill, Thomas Chapman and Nellie Taylor in the cast; Edwin Booth (dramatic), and Charles C. Clarke (reading); Mr. Charles Thorne, Mr. Mont-Jeron and Mrs. Phillips in a scene from "Camille"; and Miss Marie Granger and Miss Emily Gray (courtesy of Mr. Jack Hays); and a scene from "The Orphans' Benefit" especially for the occasion, with W. B. Cahill, Thomas Chapman and Nellie Taylor in the cast; Edwin Booth (dramatic), and Charles C. 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